British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the eighth and concluding article from our Correspondent Neutral.

But it is not even necessary to make any retraction. General Rosas can and ought to show himself generous in the reconciliation,—satisfied with having resisted force, and rendered evident the injustice of France. The rest is but a secondary object, which does not by any means affect the rights or the dignity of the Republic. As the French agents have appealed to diplomatic forms and etiquette, it becomes necessary to remove them from these last positions. What do they ask? An official declaration of the guarantees offered to Admiral Leblanc by General Rosas on his word of honor! Well! let it be done.—General Rosas is the government; that which is said by the one is binding on the other; none can doubt it; and only by a spirit of routine or by ignorance of the peculiar state of this country, can Admiral Leblanc believe that his countrymen would be better guaranteed by a document signed by Mr. Arana, than by a personal obligation of the Chief of the State, in whose hands are concentrated all the authority of the administration, and who is alone responsible for its acts. To the other glories which surround General Rosas is added the merit of not having sacrificed the country to this error of the agents of France. A man of honor can have no objection to declare in any manner which may be required that he is disposed to fulfil his promises: it is like a person who borrows money intending honestly to return it, and who does not hesitate to accept a bill of exchange, when his private obligation is refused.

In this manner would have been granted, without disparagement to the Argentine name, the guarantees which Admiral Leblanc solicited *against the renewal of acts which might be repeated.* This as we have already observed is the only foundation upon which the blockade rests, or rather the pretext for it, and therefore it is necessary to wrest this last arm from the hands of the agents of France. With more urbanity on their part, there would never have been any occasion to employ it; inasmuch as General Rosas appealing to the known acts of his administration, and to the loyalty of his character, said to Admiral Leblanc, shortly after his precipitate declaration of blockade: "that the benevolence with which the Argentine government had treated the Ministers of France, the demonstrations of friendship it has given them; and the correspondence carried on between them, may serve as an eloquent testimony of *the high and distinguished esteem in which it has held the French nation.*" *

But allowing that a declaration more explicit was necessary. Will it not suffice to reiterate the offers made to Commodore Nicolson?

What did this official and respectable organ of the French agents propose? †	What answer did the government of Buenos Ayres make?
"1st.—French subjects in the Argentine Republic, shall continue to enjoy, as heretofore, that protection with regard to their persons and property, which is accorded to any other strangers who have no actual treaty, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, commerce, &c.	1st.—French subjects in the Argentine territory, shall in their persons and property continue as heretofore, in the enjoyment of the protection which the laws afford to them and all other foreigners who have no treaty.
"2d.—French subjects in the Argentine Republic, shall with reference to military duty continue to be treated as heretofore, and on an equality with other strangers who have no actual treaty." ‡	2nd.—French subjects in the Argentine Republic, as it regards military service, shall continue to be treated as heretofore, upon an equality with other foreigners who have no treaty.§

And in what do these two projects differ?—Would it not be said when comparing them, that they are two rough copies emanating from the same pen, in which the slight difference which may be observed in the words in no wise change the ground work of the ideas? Do they not most especially meet the wishes of Admiral Leblanc, to obtain *a simple temporary guarantee in favor of his countrymen!* General Rosas by pledging himself to treat in future the subjects of France as it regards military service, *in the same manner as heretofore;* and after having proved, by a series of irrefragable documents, that no Frenchman was enrolled in the ranks of the regular army nor in the militia, *has he not in fact suspended in their favor* the application of the principles of the Argentine government with respect to foreigners.

The rest is not of a nature to be discussed or arranged with the French agents, but with their government. The government of Buenos Ayres, whatever be its moderation, ought not to treat with those who have displayed so much animosity in hostilizing it:—it is even impossible. One of the first maxims of right is that *no individual can be judge of his own cause;* and the Argentine government, who has indemnities to claim, for injuries which the arbitrary acts of the French agents have caused to its citizens, cannot make these claims before a tribunal composed of the aggressors. Even the government of France is objectionable, as it must be supposed interested in the acquittal of its agents.

In this there is no difference of opinion: the French agents were the first to propose it, and General Rosas, at the commencement of these discussions, formally declared to Admiral Leblanc that he "was ready to enter on a discussion *diplomatically, in accordance with the forms established by the laws of nations,* as soon as the position assumed by Y. E. disappearing, the government may be left in full liberty, so that reason and not force may lead to the elucidation of the rights of France and of this Republic." ‖ These same ideas were expressed in his last correspondence with Commodore Nicolson, to whom he said: "I am as I ever have been, disposed to enter into due explanations with any person who may present himself duly authorised by H. M. the King of the French." ¶

By these means, and without obliging the two parties to go further than they were at first disposed, leaving to the government of Buenos Ayres the satisfaction of having sustained its principles, defended its rights, and preserved its dignity, the obstacles opposed to an arrangement will be removed. Its declaration might be reduced to the following terms:—

Art. 1.—The persons and property of French subjects shall continue to enjoy in the Argentine Republic, the same protection which has been hitherto accorded to them, and which all other foreigners enjoy who have no treaty.

2.—French subjects shall continue to be treated in the Argentine Republic, as it regards military service, in the same manner as heretofore, upon an equality with other foreigners who have no treaty.**

3.—All the other points in dispute between the Argentine Republic and the French government, shall be the object of a discussion, in which the rights, pretensions, and claims of both parties, of whatever nature they be, shall be sustained, and agreed upon by their respective Ministers, duly authorised.

4.—This definitive resolution of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, owing to the absence of French agents duly authorised, or from their not having to this hour used the powers which they say they have received, shall be officially communicated, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, to all the Ministers, Chargé d'Affaires, and Consuls of friendly nations, accredited near this government; and shall be transmitted in the same mode, to the Ministers, Chargé d'Affaires, and Consuls of the Argentine Confederation, residing in foreign countries; in order that they may communicate it to all whom it may concern, and give it the greatest possible publicity.

5.—The present declaration, shall commence to have effect *twenty four hours* after the raising of the blockade, officially announced by the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces, assembled in the River Plate.

6.—Our Minister for Foreign Affairs shall be charged with the execution of the present decree, &c.

Will not the government of Buenos Ayres have done all which its dignity permitted, in order to satisfy the demands of the agents of France........?

If it should so happen after this last step, (which appears to us impossible,) that the new French Admiral, should refuse to quit these coasts, it will rest with friendly nations, who have likewise interests to defend, to protest with more energy than they have hitherto done, against the injustice of France, and the Republic, will found on this refusal a new right to dictate measures of rigour and of vengeance.

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* Letter of 26th April 1838.

† In this character Commodore Nicolson presented himself to treat with the government of Buenos Ayres. General Rosas requested the Commodore to inform him "the authorisation by which he had come forward to put an end to the present difficulties," &c. (*Letter of General Rosas of 7th April* 1839): and the Commodore replied, "that said authorisation arises out of verbal conversations I had with Rear Admiral Leblanc and Monsieur Martigny upon the subject, in which both of those gentlemen not only assured me that adopting the basis referred to, they should be most happy to treat with the government of Y. E., with a view to remove the unfortunate differences now existing, but also on my offering my services to forward this good end, they gladly accepted of them," &c. (*Answer of Commodore Nicolson of 9th April* 1839.)

‡ Note of Commodore Nicolson of 17th April, 1839.

§ Answer of General Rosas of 12th April, 1839.

‖ Letter of General Rosas of 26th April, 1838.

¶ Letter from the same of 12th April, 1839.

** These two articles are taken literally from the note of 12th April 1839, from General Rosas to Commodore Nicolson, and they contain all the provisional guarantees demanded by Admiral Leblanc, *against the renewal of acts which might be repeated.* There is another offer in the name of the government of Buenos Ayres, in a note from Mr. Arana to the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, as the basis of an agreement: it touched on the point most in debate of military service. We would have preferred it as being more explicit: but Mr. Roger declared it inadmissible.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

A decree dated 25th ult., states that it being prejudicial to order and to the public service, that the immense extent of territory from the Salado to the River Quequen and beyond the sierras of Tandil and Tapalqué, should only have three Courts of Justice, the government ordains—

Art. 1.—The said territory shall be divided into fourteen Sections, in each of which there shall be a Justice of Peace, with 6 Alcaldes and two Lieutenants.

2.—The nine Sections proposed by Colonel Narciso del Valle, are approved of, and the said Colonel is authorised to propose Justices of Peace for those Sections for the year 1840.

3.—Designates the remaining Sections.

4.—Names the Justices of Peace for the Sections noticed in the preceding article.

Four communications to the government from Col. Narciso del Valle, follow the above mentioned decree, containing particulars of the districts composing the nine sections he had submitted for the approbation of government.—These communications and the decree were inserted in the *Gaceta* of 29th ult.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The House on its sittings of 28th ult., appointed as its President for the present Seventeenth Legislature, Dr. Miguel Garcia. 1st. Vice-President, Don Agustin de Pinedo. 2nd. do., Don Lucio de Mansilla, and to be its Secretaries, the Members of the House Señores Manuel de Irigoyen and Lucas Gonzales Peña.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 1st inst., was performed *El buen Juez no tiene Patria.*

On 5th, 'Paul and Virginia,' and a farce.

On 6th, *Blanca ó los Venecianos* and a farce.

We were not present at either of the above mentioned performances.

Monday the 6th inst., ("Twelfth Day,") was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The Alameda and Retiro on the evenings of Sunday and Monday last, had a portion of visiters. The equestrians on the Barraca Road, Boca, and other fashionable rides, were numerous, and included a number of ladies.

SMOKING.

Many are the gibes poured forth by some of the English periodicals against the practice of cigar smoking, which has within these few years become so prevalent in the United Kingdom.—We have hitherto refrained from noticing them, because from us, who have never smoked either the cigar or through a "yard of clay," it might be viewed as the effect of ill nature.—We have no antipathy to the custom—on the contrary—yet we doubt if *Juliet* would have lost her heart by the kisses which *Romeo* gave her at the masked ball, had they been impressed on her lips with the cigar newly from his mouth, or that in such a cause his introductory lines emitting love and tobacco fume, in the same breath, would have found favour with the lady.

"*If I profane* (says Romeo) *with my unworthiest hand*
This holy shrine, the gentle sin is this,—
My lips two blushing pilgrims ready stand
To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss."

There has been a work recently published in London, called—

A Paper:—of Tobacco; treating of the Rise, Progress, Pleasures, and Advantages, of Smoking; with Anecdotes, &c. By Joseph Fume.

Upon which "the Literary Gazette" No. 1179, makes the following "outrageous remarks"—

Tobacco, as a source of revenue, may well succeed to our notice after the *Tea*-total affair, from Dr. Sigmond, which illustrated our No. 1177. In no other way can we afford it similar countenance; for we look upon it as being as unnecessary as the latter is now necessary, as nasty as the latter is cleanly, as offensive as the latter is innocuous. A more disagreeable nuisance than a young shopboy smoking a cigar does not infest the streets of London. An Irish market-woman, or a hodman with a dudheen, is tolerable; but to see the whelps, who make the air noisome almost wherever you go in and about the metropolis, is, indeed, an offence of mental and physical bile to the beholder.

Their faces are generally of a lightish dun, smoke colour; their mouths, pursed up like monkeys munching sort apples; their eyes, bleary and dissipated: their nostrils, as it were, disgusted with their mouths, and having a nightman twist and expression; their air, most impertinent; and their whole Puppy, at once ridiculous and provocative to kicking. We do not mention their continual and filthy squirts of expectoration, as they take the stinking roll of weeds from their dirty lips, and tip off the burnt ashes with an amusing consequence, and staring about with a vacant stolidity; for, really, the picture is altogether so revolting, that even its grotesque absurdity fails to excite the laugh of contempt; and we cannot but pity the poor creatures, with their snivelling, turnip-built countenances, whilst we are annoyed by their apish practice.

Mr. Joseph Fume (which pronounced quickly sounds very like Mr. Joseph Hume) is, we presume, an assumed name; and we are the more confirmed in this suspicion by not knowing any family so called, or being able to find it in the Directory or Red Book! But, be the writer who he may, and with all our objections to the subject, the little volume is an amusing one, and contains much popular information about tobacco; a few indelicacies are the only drawback we have to allege against Mr. Fume's performance. He sets out with an account of the origin and introduction, derivation and appellation, of the production in question, stating (from Oviedo's "Historia General de las Indias," edit. 1535) that "it appears that tobacco was the name given by the Indians to the tube with which they used to inhale the smoke, and that certain persons erroneously supposed that this was the name of the herb, or of the stupor consequent on the Indian mode of using it. From the light afforded by Oviedo, it is not difficult to trace the different meanings of the word: the expression tomar tobacco,—literally, 'to take a pipe,'—was used to signify the practice of smoking; and subsequently the name tobacco was transferred from the tube or pipe to the herb. The tobacco plant was known by several names to the native inhabitants of America.—In Mexico it was called piecelt; in Brazil, petun: in Hispaniola, cohiba; and in other islands, yoli. The potato, which we also owe to America, was not so generally known in the New World, when it was first explored by Europeans, as tobacco: the natives of Mexico and the Antilles were accustomed to smoke the 'fascinating weed' long before they were acquainted with the use of the 'prolific root.' The Indians of the continent, as well as those of Hispaniola, esteemed tobacco as a 'sacred thing.'"

And it is added:—

"It may be worth while to remark here, that the Pythia, or priestess of Apollo at Delphi, was inspired, or excited to a state of frenzy, by a vapour, before she delivered her oracular responses. Both Indians and Greeks, it seems, required to be stupified before they could receive a knowledge of future events."

This, we think, completely proves how uncalled-for the practice is in England; for, our Bœotians being already the stupidest of created animals, not excepting superannuated donkeys, it is a work of extreme supererogation in them to swallow tobacco vapour to increase their stupidity; and as for imparting to them a glimpse of futurity, the sottish-looking drivellers are not able to comprehend what they are about at the time present, when they are beclouding themselves with puffs of inodorous fumigation.

But, independently of the folly and uselessness of smoking in our climate and with our habits, there is a still more serious consideration attached to the excess to which it is carried, and especially by the young in various employments, and by the poorer classes of the people. It is an expensive indulgence; and an honest shopboy, an apprentice to a trade, an ill-paid attorney's clerk, and multitudes in many similar walks of life, cannot afford it. The two or three cigars a-day, not to speak of their attendant tippling, are a heavy cost to such persons; and we firmly believe that a large proportion of the minor crimes committed in London and other populous places, owe their perpetration to the paltry exhibition of smoking. Thieving, robbing masters, breaches of trust, petty swindling, discontent, lying, idling, keeping bad company, resorting to demoralising haunts, are all the notorious fruits of this pernicious habit; and the cells of Clerkenwell, Horsemonger Lane, Cold Bath Fields, and Newgate, contain hundreds of ruined witnesses to the truth of our statement, that most evil propensities and most guilty results have begun in procuring means to purchase the daily dole of tobacco, or of the deleterious stuff manufactured and sold under that name. Even Chartism, in many the offspring of poverty and discontentedness, may be traced, in a considerable degree, to this original cause.

It is a singular fact, that there are now confined in the public and private establishments for the treatment of insanity in London and the neighbourhood, no less than sixty men and women who consider themselves the legitimate but unacknowledged sovereigns of the country! One female patient insists upon asserting that she is the real Victoria, and that she was confined in a madhouse, in order to prevent her from ascending the throne of her forefathers. This patient most pertinaciously affirms that she was sent to the asylum by Lord Melbourne, in order to make way for a lady with whom he was in love, and who now occupies the throne. It is most laughable to witness the pomposity with which this poor mad creature struts about the ward, exclaiming, 'Fall back! clear the way for your illustrious Queen Victoria.

LITERARY FABLES.

A translation from the Spanish of Iriarte.

They differ from every other collection of fables—in the singularity of their application, which is wholly confined to literary matters.

THE BEAR, THE APE, AND THE PIG.

A bear, whose dancing help'd to gain
His own and owner's livelihood,
And whose success had made him vain
As any petit-maitre, stood
Upon his hinder legs to try
The figure of a new quadrille,
When, seeing that an ape was nigh,
He stump'd about with all his skill;
And "Tell me how you like," he cried,
"My dancing, for I'm always glad
To hear the truth." The ape replied,
"I really think it very bad."
"'Tis plain enough," rejoin'd the bear,
"That envy makes you censure so;
For have I not a graceful air,
A slender shape and limber toe?"
But here a tasteless pig began
To grunt applause, and said, "I vow
I never met, in brute or man,
With one who danced so well as thou."
The bear, on hearing this, became
Sedate and pensive for a while;
And then, as if abash'd with shame,
He answer'd in submissive style;
The agile ape's rebuke might be,
Perhaps imputed to his spleen,
But, since the pig commends, I see
How bad my dancing must have been."

—

Let every author think on this,
And hold the maxim for a rule—
The worst that can befall him is,
The approbation of a fool.

THE PARROTS AND THE MONKEY.

Two parrots fresh from St. Domingo,
Where each had learn'd a different lingo—
For half that isle of sugar-cane
Belongs to France, and half to Spain—
A captain's gift to his Amanda,
Were caged within the same veranda;
And, though unable for a while
To understand each other's style,
They soon contrived (for what can balk
A parrot's or a woman's talk?)

To find, despite their education,
A medium of conversation.
For blending, as they gabbled on,
Their French and Spanish into one,
They form'd a dialect betwixt
The two, in which the two were mixt—
A dialect that served to tell
Their parrot-news in, just as well
As if it had consisted wholly
Of French or Spanish phrases solely.
But when their mistress—one whose hue
Of intellect inclined to blue;
And ah! unto a true blue-stocking
All licenses of speech are shocking—
O'erheard her brace of birds harangue
In such an incoherent slang,
A mess of words whose misalliance
Sets sense and syntax at defiance,
And might be (for they sounded oddly)
Indecent, or at least ungodly,
She parted them, in hopes that each,
When caged beyond the other's reach,
Would soon resume his own vernacular,
And utter nonsense less oracular.
But though the Gallic bird at once
Reform'd, and banish'd from his sconce
The Spanish tongue as *incommode*,
Because *elle n'était pas du mode*,
An idiom too precise and prim
For fashionable fowls like him;
The Spanish bird would not retrench
A single syllable of French,
But still continued, though alone,
To jabber it, as if its tone
Enrich'd the old Castilian tongue,
As gardens are enrich'd by dung.
One day, instead of *olla*, he
Called for *un gratin de bouillie*,
When, with a face of much amazement,
A monkey, from a neighbouring casement,
Politely asked him what the phrase meant;
And, being told, discharged a volley
Of laughter at the pedant's folly.
Surprised and vex'd at this rebuff,
The parrot answer'd, in a huff:
"Thou art a *Purist*,* I suspect,
And I despise thy sober sect."
The monkey, bowing to the bird,
Replied, "I thank thee for the word:
Though parrots may despise the same,
It is an honourable name."

—

Too many authors intersperse,
Affectedly, their prose or verse
With Gallicisms, that defile
Their native purity of style,
And, like the parrot, labour thus
To be, at best, ridiculous.

THE MUSICAL ASS.

The fable which I now present,
Occurr'd to me by accident.
A stupid ass this morning went
Into a field by accident,
And cropp'd his food and was content,
Until he spied by accident
A flute, which some oblivious gent
Had left behind by accident;
When, sniffing it with eager scent,
He breathed on it by accident,
And made the hollow instrument
Emit a sound by accident.
"Hurrah, hurrah," exclaimed the brute,
"How cleverly I play the flute!"

—

A fool, in spite of nature's bent,
May shine for once—by accident.

THE MOUSE AND THE CAT.

A mouse one evening, as it stole
In quest of plunder from its hole,
Exclaim'd aloud (for mice could speak
Of yore, though now they only squeak),
"What virtue is more lovely than
Fidelity in brute or man?
The dog, who guards his master's store
And drives the robber from the door,
Deserves the praise of every mouse
That has an interest in the house!"
A cat replied, "Thy praise should be
Bestow'd as readily on me;
For like the dog, and with a zeal
As watchful for my master's weal,
Throughout the night I keep aloof
A host of robbers from his roof,
And guard from thee and thine the hoard
Of dainties that should crown his board."
On this the mouse withdrew again
Into his hole, and answered then,
"Henceforth, since *thou* art faithful, mice
Shall call fidelity a vice."

—

'Tis ever thus—for we commend
The smallest virtue in a friend;
While in a foe we should abhor it,
And even damn the fellow for it.

* A term employed by modern corrupters of our language, when they affect to ridicule those who speak it with purity.—IRIARTE.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

THE VICTORIA MANIA; *or, a Day in Philadelphia.* Messrs. Editors: I lately left my native town in the country with the intention of spending a day in Philadelphia, and for that purpose I took the steamer Robert Morris at Wilmington. When I landed at Dock-street wharf I fancied I was in some city in the English dominions. The moment I landed on terra firma I espied a large placard posted on a wall at a corner of a street; it run as follows:—"The splendid painting of her Majesty Queen Victoria still continues open at the Masonic Hall." I walked a little further on, when I stopped opposite a fashionable barber's shop—at the window, among other articles, was a variety of hair brushes, with a portrait of "her most gracious Majesty" on them. I was very much surprised to see this, but, on turning the corner, I noticed the words "her Majesty Queen Victoria" in very prominent characters, and found out that it was a recommendation of some tooth powder, because she patronised it. I entered the Exchange—the first thing I saw was a bust of her Majesty standing on the mantlepiece. I walked out, and doubted in my own mind whether the days of old had not returned, and we were yet bowing beneath the sceptre of England. I strolled up Chesnut-street—saw at an auction store some Yankee clocks for sale, with a Victoria portrait for an ornament. I stopped at a perfumer's to purchase something in his line—saw some "Queen Victoria soap, composed expressly for the coronation." After having made a few purchases, I crossed the street, and, at a hat store in Bank Place, saw some "Victoria riding hats," and an engraving of "her Majesty," mounted on a white charger, airing herself in Windsor Park, on Friday, September 8, 1838, at 27 minutes past 10 o'clock, A. M. I walked on and stopped at a cigar store, where, among other catchpennies, saw "Victoria canes," "Victoria riding whips," &c. Kept on, and was opposite a dry goods store, where "Victoria lace," "Victoria muslin," and "Victoria gloves," were for sale: continued my walk, and saw a great crowd opposite a bonnet store—thought some body was hurt—asked what the matter was, and found that the true "Victoria shape" was to be seen there.—I walked on and met a man with a tray on his head, full of plaster images, among which "her Majesty's" bust was very prominent.—Passed the Masonic Hall, where "her Majesty is for exhibition." Whilst I was reading a transparency, standing on the pavement, something was thrust in my face, and a cry at the same time announced, "Buy a Ledger, Genius, Times," and something else; I got the two first. On opening the Ledger, the latest news from England was, "the Queen was in perfect health." In the Genius there was a notice of an old woman who sold "Victoria bean soup." I had now walked a mile. Crossing Tenth-street, I saw a muslin transparency, with "Sully's Victoria—last day," painted on it. I stopped to look into a music store. There was the "Victoria grand march," the "Victoria quadrilles," &c. &c. When I had feasted my eyes on the many fine ornamental instruments of music, &c., I heard a mournful noise: turning round, a poor ragged urchin wished me to purchase a paper of pins. I did so, and put them in my pocket, having first noticed that they were patronized by "her Majesty Queen Victoria." I could bear this no longer; I went down into an oyster cellar, got something to eat, and walked as fast as I could to the wharf; there was no boat to go until the next day, so I had to go to the "Baltimore," formerly "Victoria House," where I went to bed and fell into an uneasy slumber. At day-light I got up and went down to the wharf, and got on board the steamboat as well as I could. Saw a fine brig with the English ensign flying. "What is her name?" said I; "O," said a little boy, "that's the Victoria." I turned my head away, and saw a man coming up to me with a very mysterious air; he commenced telling me that he was a poor man, who was obliged to sell a few trifles, as he was palsied, and could not work. "Well, what have you got?" said I. He had a little basket with him, which he opened, and drew out a puff of "*Queen Victoria's Family* Pills;" this capped the climax of Victorias. I got a box out of pure compassion, and they, like most other pills, turned out to be a mere shave. The time drew near to start, the last bell rung, the hawsers were taken in, and I took my leave from Philadelphia—but think that the name of Victoriadelphia should be given it.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

The lovely Miss Sligourney, of Roseville Cottage, smiles with so much exquisite sweetness as to to render the introduction of a sugar basin unnecessary at the largest tea-party.—The glances of her not less charming sister Patience have been known to penetrate the heart of the least susceptible swains at the range of an ordinary rifle.

American paper.

CANINE WONDER.

At Hiram Pott's store, No. 15, Third-street, in this City (Charlestown), a little dog is to be seen, whose tail curls naturally so tight, that he has never been able to put his hind legs to the ground.

Ibid.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Foreigner of sober steady habits and married, (an Englishman would be preferred,) to take charge of a sheep establishment 7 leagues from the City. Whoever may feel qualified to undertake the above and can give satisfactory references as to character, may apply at No. 15, Calle del Peru, for further particulars.

FOR SALE.

A Quinta in the Calle de Europa, within 10 squares of the Plaza de la Concepcion. It has a brick house, wells, and a square of arable land, one half of which is trenched ground. Apply to Mr. Cranwell, Apothecary, Calle de la Paz.

Notice to Foreigners.

JUST PUBLISHED, a collection newly arranged of the fashions and customs of this country. A complete collection of music composed in the country. A collection of songs most in use, and a collection of sketches of the four Incas or ancient Kings of Peru.

To be had at Ibarra's, Argentine Lithographic Printing Office, No. 41½, Calle de la Victoria, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED.

BY an English female, (a widow without incumbrance,) a situation in an English family as nursery-maid, house-maid, or to do needle work, understands the getting up of fine linen and housewifery in general.

The advertiser can give respectable references to those who may please to apply to Mr. P. Fleming, Store-keeper, Calle 25 de Mayo.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 9th of January, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. with Commodore's broad pendant.

Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.

BRITISH. Ship Stag, 46 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan.

Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Bertioga, 18 guns, Captain Joao Francisco Regis, Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 4.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 5.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (this morning) United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, for Montevideo.

(This afternoon) the Tender to the United States ship Independence, for Montevideo.

January 6.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 7.—Wind N. N. E. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 8.—Wind N. N. E. heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 9.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 10.—Wind N. E. hazy.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 8th, with the mail of the packet Skylark, from Falmouth 7th November.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, Señor M. Olivio Valiente, Lieuts. Douglas and Woodgate, and Mr. Peak, to join H. B. M's ship Stag.

Passengers from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, Mrs. Admiral Brown, Mrs. Nelson Hartwig and niece, Mrs. Spiers and daughter, Mrs. Brill, 2 children and servant, Madame Catalina Spagenberg and 4 children, Señoras Sempriana Machado and daughter, Catalina Romero and sister, Nicolia Sartori and Carmen Marrosas.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

4th inst. The French armed boat Atrevido, arrived last evening from the northward.

5th. The Atrevido was cruising last night and returned to the outer roads this morning, apparently from Colonia.

The French armed cutter Tupac Amaru, arrived from Martin Garcia.

At half past 1 P. M., the French Commodore's ship Camille, run up the Oriental flag to her fore, and fired a salute of 21 guns, in honor of the reported victory of their allies near Montevideo. The Camille kept the Oriental flag up until sun set.

6th. The French brig of war Cerf came in from Colonia. Blockaders beef boat (balandra) arrived from Colonia. Two French schooners of war were in sight to the northward. A French launch sailed to the northward.

7th. The Tupac Amaru sailed to the northward and 'beef boat' for Martin Garcia.

8th. The Cerf sailed to the eastward. The Atrevido, a launch and an armed whale boat, sailed during the last night.

9th. The launch returned this day from Colonia. The Cerf was in sight at anchor S. E. She got under way in the afternoon and stood down the river.

10th. Nothing new.

This day (11th inst.) completes the 655th day of the blockade.

On 29th ult., an action took place between the forces of Generals Echague and Rivera, near San José, in the Banda Oriental. Accounts of the results are so various and contradictory that we refrain this week from any particular notice of it.

Conclusion of the Message to the Seventeenth Legislature.

Messrs. Representatives,

I behold now the much wished for termination of the mission which you confided to me, when the Republic was plunged in deep and indefinite troubles. The clouds which lowered over its horizon rapidly disappeared before the lustre of Liberty. Its enemies cannot obscure such radiant glory. The honor and the destiny, the independence and liberty of the country are secure. If it be delightful to contemplate this picture of manifold objects of congratulation, I must likewise remind you of my unfortunate situation. The irreparable loss of my beloved consort *Encarnacion*, the protracted struggle with my dearest affections in order to subordinate them to my high duties, and the principles of my public life, remove me from a position in which it were imprudence to renew sacrifices already abundant. With intense anxiousness I earnestly and humbly intreat you without loss of time to elect the person who shall succeed me in the supreme command of the Province. On terminating the summary of the administrative labours, and of the political situation of the country with the expression of this profound and unchangeable wish, I tribute to the Supreme Being the offer of a grateful heart. To you I likewise address my most deep and fervent gratitude. And saluting you for the last time, with the most intense feelings I take my leave from this free and august precinct in which you are called to sustain splendid glories, and realise exalted hopes.

God preserve the Hon. House many years.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.
Manuel Insiarte.

From a New York paper.

Mr. Willis in England.—We are grieved at finding Mr. Willis in a fair way of lapsing into his old indiscretion, of publishing what he hears in the confidence of social intercourse. One of his late letters, which we find copied into a Baltimore paper, contains the following paragraphs:

In the course of the evening I found myself *vis-a-vis* in the quadrille to the Queen's most beautiful maid of honor. She is a daughter of Lord Rivers, rather tall, and combining a most majestic *enbonpoint* of figure, with a slightness of limb, and a slenderness and stateliness of neck seldom seen in such graceful proportion. To the £300 a year which the maids of honor receive for dress, the Queen, my partner informed me, has added another hundred, thinking the sum insufficient. You know, probably, that on their marriage they receive also a dowry of £1000. Then there are the ladies in waiting, who are of the highest rank of nobility, and the bed-chamber women, who receive also £300 a year, and are generally ladies of good birth in reduced circumstances. These all take their turns of service for two months together.

My pretty and noble informant gave me these household statistics very good naturedly, between *pastorale* and *dos a dos*, and as she was closely connected with those who had the best opportunity of knowing, I asked her a question or two touching the personal qualities of her Majesty. She thought Victoria fancied herself very beautiful, "which she was not," and a very good horsewoman, "which she was not decidedly," and that she was very impatient of a difference of opinion when in private with her ladies. She admitted, however, that she was generous, forgiving, and "cleverer than most girls of her age." When alone with two or three of her maids, she said the Queen was "no more like a Queen than any body else," and was "very fond of a bit of fun or a bit of scandal, or any thing that would not have done if other people were present." As far as it went, I should think this might be relied on as the impression her Majesty makes upon those who daily associate with her.

Now there was no particular harm in the honorable Miss Harriet Elizabeth Pitt's making the remarks she did, according to Mr. Willis, about the Queen; but we think it very probable that the Queen, if she chances ever to see Mr. Willis's letter, will not feel particularly obliged to Miss Pitt—(who, by the way, is not a daughter but a sister of Lord Rivers)—for the opinions she is reported to have expressed so "good-naturedly." It is even possible that Miss Pitt may lose her situation, with its £400 a year, and its £1000 in expectancy. In that event perhaps it would be no more than just for Mr. Willis to make compensation.

The Weather at the commencement of the last week was unseasonably cold, thermometer at times 66. This week it has been more seasonable, thermometer 76 to 84.

Bathing.—The bathers (of both sexes) in the river on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last, were very numerous, particularly after sun-set, and the lights from the lanterns brought to assist at the bathing toilets, extended north and south of the fort to a great distance until a late hour.

British Consulate,
Bahia, December 16, 1839.

Sir,

For the information of Her Majesty's trading subjects and others, I beg to enclose a description of a new revolving light, erected at the entrance of this harbour, on the site of the former one, and which was lighted on the 2nd inst.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
John Whately,
Vice-Consul.

To Her Majesty's Consul, Buenos Ayres.

Description of the new Light-House erected at the entrance of the harbour of Bahia.

A brilliant revolving light, showing two white sides and one red, the latter to be seen once in every four minutes. Situated on the same site as the former one, viz:—Fort Santo Antonio de Barra, but much higher, being One hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea, and is visible at a distance of about twenty-five to thirty miles.

Bahia, December 2, 1839.

(Signed) H. P. Phillips,
Engineer.

Blackwood's Magazine for October, 1839, "the Times" (one sheet) of 10th October, 1839.

The persons who have taken the above from the Commercial Room are earnestly requested to return them.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE.

THE Message of the Government to the Seventeenth Legislature, is on sale at the State Printing office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

WANTED.

A Good servant woman in a small family, none need apply but those who can give good recommendations. Enquire at Mr. Harratt's Quinta.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	283	a		dollars each
Do. Patriot	282	a		do. do.
Plata macuquina	16	a	17	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17¼	a	17½	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	17	a	17¼	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	65	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England	3⅜	a		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	17½	a	17¾	per patacon
Do. United States	15	a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	42	a	43	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	35	a	37	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	38	a	39	do. do.
Do. salted	31	a	33	do. do.
Do. Horse	14	a	15	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a		do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	15	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	26	a	27	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	30	a	32	
Deer skins per dozen	14	a	15	
Hair, long	75	a	80	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	42	a	45	do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a	20	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	16	a	18	do. per arrb'a
Horns	250	a	350	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a		none
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1½	a	1¾	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 283 dollars. The lowest price 270 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3⅝ pence. The lowest ditto 3⅜ pence.

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Alexander Brander, Responsible Editor.